



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 23

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 29, 1960

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

EDUCATED AMERICANS

Americans are becoming better educated all the time. The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the average adult person in the country now has at least 11 years of schooling behind him. That compares with an average of 9.3 years in 1950, and 8.4 years a decade before that. The Bureau points out that the number of individuals who can neither read nor write in America is also declining. At present, only 2.2% of all citizens are illiterate, as compared with 2.9% in 1940.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

You had better brush up on your knowledge of the metric system of weights and measures, for you may someday need this information in your everyday work. Congress is now considering a bill that would put the nation on a metric standard similar to that used in Europe and many other parts of the globe. If the change comes, we may be saying that 28.3495 grams of prevention is worth .4536 of a kilogram of cure, rather than the old familiar saying using ounces and pounds.

UNDERGROUND FARMING?

The time may come when farmers will no longer be concerned with the problems of weather damage to their crops. They may be harvesting fruit and vegetables while blizzards roar over their fields. So predicts engineer Robert Zahour, who is employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company. Mr. Zahour believes that crops will someday be grown in chemical solutions underground.

WORLD COURT JUSTICE

Whenever the World Court (see main article) is not in session, Norway's Helge Klaestad (photo in column 4) is likely to be in his book-lined study in the Dutch city of The Hague, reading up on past cases involving international controversies. When the global tribunal meets, he serves as its presiding officer.

Mr. Klaestad, who is 74, has devoted his lifetime to the study of legal problems, mostly in the international field. During the 1920's, he helped settle a series of disputes that broke out following World War I—controversies involving Germany, Britain, Austria, and other countries. From 1931 until 1946, he served as presiding judge of Norway's Supreme Court. He then joined the World Court, over which he has presided since 1958.

TROUBLE IN ITALY

Last week, the Italian government—in which a number of parties work together—was in danger of breaking up. Political differences were the cause of the dispute. We shall go into details of this new situation in next week's issue.



FARM BOY in Taiwan cycles to market with duck and a basket of chickens

Far East in the News

Syngman Rhee Looks to Fourth Term in South Korea While Chiang Kai-shek May Retire as Taiwan's Head

IMPORTANT political events will take place in 2 anti-communist Asian nations in the near future. On March 15, 84-year-old Syngman Rhee will run for a 4th consecutive term as President of South Korea. He has held that office since his country became independent in 1947.

Mr. Rhee seems sure to win since his principal opponent died 2 weeks ago in Washington's Walter Reed Hospital. However, a heated Vice Presidential battle between the candidates of Mr. Rhee's party and the opposition group is shaping up.

This June, 73-year-old Chiang Kai-shek will come to the end of his present term as President of the Chinese Nationalist government in Taiwan (Formosa). He has been head of the Republic of China for 33 years—the last 10 years of which his government has been in control only of Taiwan.

Reports indicate Chiang may be ready to retire from political life. Nationalist China's electoral assembly meets this March, so that if Chiang decides to step down, he will probably make the announcement within a few weeks.

While Syngman Rhee should not have much trouble in South Korea's coming election, and Chiang may not pick this year to retire after all, there is a strong chance that both men, because of their advancing age, may be out of politics within a relatively short period of time.

There has been much discussion as to what changes will take place in South Korea and Taiwan when these 2 countries finally select new leaders. The United States hopes that they will continue to be as friendly to us as they are now, but there is always the possibility that a switch in leadership may bring about a vital change in their relations with us as well as with Red China.

Although small and relatively poor, South Korea and Taiwan are considered of great importance in the balance of world power. A war in which thousands were killed on both sides has already resulted from Red China's desire to seize South Korea. In addition, the United States and the Chinese communists have come close to renewed fighting several times since

(Continued on page 6)

Argument Over The World Court

Senate Resolution Would Lift The U.S. Restrictions on Hague Tribunal

IN the Dutch city of The Hague sits one of the most inactive courts in the world. It is the International Court of Justice, or, as it is usually called, the World Court.

Nearly all nations are entitled to make use of this tribunal in settling certain kinds of international disputes, but in its 13 years of existence, the World Court has decided only 10 cases. In the same period the U. S. Supreme Court has disposed of more than 13,000 cases.

The main reason for the failure of the World Court to hand down more decisions is this: No nation can be brought into court without its consent. In most cases where disputes have arisen and one nation has appealed to the World Court, the other nation involved in the dispute has refused to appear. Therefore, the World Court has had no choice but to drop the case.

An attempt is being made in the U. S. Senate to remedy this situation by giving The Hague tribunal more authority—at least in respect to the United States. Senator Hubert Humphrey (Democrat) of Minnesota has introduced a resolution which—he maintains—would strengthen the World Court and would promote the peaceful settlement of many disputes.

The Republican Administration supports the Humphrey proposal. Both President Dwight Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon feel that the Court must be strengthened, as do many private citizens.

Others are strongly opposed to giving the International Court of Justice more authority. They say that passage of the Humphrey Resolution

(Continued on page 2)



HELGE KLAESTAD of Norway, President of UN's World Court

Should the World Court Have Greater Authority?

(Continued from page 1)

would open the way for the World Court to hand down decisions harmful to our nation.

Among those who take this view are certain lawmakers from both Republican and Democratic Parties. They are supported by a number of citizens' groups.

Rule of law. The attempt to strengthen the World Court is the latest of a long series of efforts to settle international disputes on the basis of law. During the early years of U. S. history, a large number of disputes were decided on their legal points, usually through the process of arbitration.

(When parties to a dispute decide to use this process, they select one or more persons, who are referred to as arbiters, to study the case. It is agreed in advance that the decision handed down will be binding.)

The Jay Treaty of 1794 provided that certain disputes between the United States and Great Britain—concerning boundaries and money claims—should be settled in this way. During the next century, the United States submitted almost 100 disputes to arbitration. In each case, the decision was accepted by the countries concerned.

Court decisions. In the present century, attempts have been made to go a step further and set up permanent courts that could settle disputes between nations. An advantage of this system is that courts would always be available, and would not have to be created each time after the dispute had arisen.

When the League of Nations (forerunner of the United Nations) was set up after World War I, a tribunal called the Permanent Court of International Justice was established in The Hague, Netherlands. In the 18 years of its existence, this court rendered 32 judgments and 27 advisory opinions. (The latter were the tribunal's views which countries requested as a guide to action in certain situations, but which they were not obliged to follow.) In all these cases, the losing party never failed to carry out the court's decree.

The United States did not join the League of Nations and never made use of the Permanent Court of International Justice. At one time or another, however, 4 American citizens did serve as judges.

World Court. The present Court was set up when the United Nations was organized. It takes the place of the old League of Nations tribunal, and occupies the same building in The Hague. It started operating in 1946.

The World Court has 15 judges. From nominations put forth by each country, the United Nations selects the judges for 9-year terms. Each judge is paid \$20,000 annually. The terms of 5 judges expire every 3 years.

No 2 judges may be from the same country. Of the present 15, a dozen are from countries that may be considered members of the free-world alliance of nations. (The U. S. judge is Green Hackworth, former legal adviser to the State Department.) Two are from communist lands (Poland and the Soviet Union). One is from Egypt, a so-called neutral country.

Since the World Court is a part of the United Nations, all countries join-

ing the UN automatically accept the tribunal. Other nations may agree to support it, too. Today, all 82 members of the UN plus San Marino, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland "belong" to the World Court.

Court's powers. The types of disputes in which the Hague judicial body can act are limited. For example, the dispute must involve a matter that is *international* rather than domestic. The disagreement must not be merely political but must be of a *legal* nature—that is, involved with a treaty or some aspect of international law.

For example, France and Britain

involved gave their consent. But in order to make the Court more effective, countries were asked to declare *in advance* that they would accept the tribunal's jurisdiction in certain specific types of cases—namely, those involving (1) the interpretation of a treaty, (2) any question of international law, (3) the breaking of an international law or treaty, (4) the kind and amount of damages to be paid in case of a broken international law or treaty.

Nearly 40 countries have agreed to the idea of compulsory jurisdiction—that is, they will accept the World Court's right to act in these specified

issue should be considered domestic or international were France, India, Liberia, Mexico, Sudan, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa. (France and India later lifted the restriction.)

The effect of these actions has been to limit further the number of cases coming before the Court. In quite a few specific disputes, a country which retained for itself the right to decide whether cases were domestic or international declared them to be domestic. Even though the cases seemed plainly in the international area to impartial observers, nothing could be done to bring them to Court.

Of course, many countries have not even accepted the idea of compulsory jurisdiction with or without further restrictions. The communist countries have not done so. Six times since 1954, the United States has filed lawsuits in the World Court against Red nations (the Soviet Union 4 times, and Hungary and Czechoslovakia once each) to recover damages for the deliberate shooting down of American planes. In each case, the defendant nation would not accept the Court's jurisdiction over the dispute, and it had to be dismissed.

What the Senate is now considering is whether or not to repeal the Connally Amendment. That is what the resolution put forth by Senator Humphrey would do. It would permit the World Court—rather than the United States—to decide whether a dispute is domestic or international.

Against the proposal. Those who are opposed to the Humphrey plan argue as follows:

"Let us not take any action that would interfere with our sovereignty as a nation. Approval of the Humphrey Resolution would mean putting our nation's future into the hands of a group of foreign judges. They might take steps that would weaken our country in many ways.

"Certainly, we do not want foreigners making changes in our tariff and immigration laws. These are plainly domestic matters, yet how do we know that the World Court would not rule that disputes with other nations on these subjects were international matters? After all, they do concern other lands to a considerable degree. We might find the World Court asserting that we must accept much larger numbers of immigrants than it would be wise for our nation to absorb.

"Or take the case of the Panama Canal. The World Court might consider our administration of that waterway as an international matter. We cannot permit a situation that might threaten our control of the Canal.

"Moreover, no communist country is going to select a man to sit on the World Court unless he is a strong supporter of the Red regime. The day may come when there are more communist judges on the Court than at present. Their decisions will be made on the grounds of whether or not the cause of communism is helped or hurt. In such a situation, immeasurable harm could be done to the United States. Therefore, let us keep the Connally Amendment."

For Humphrey plan. Those who favor the Humphrey proposal say:

"Suppose that a hoodlum attacked you, and could then decline to have the case taken to court. What a crime-



INTERNATIONAL COURT of Justice in session at The Hague, Netherlands

disputed the ownership of some tiny islands in the English Channel. The World Court ruled that Britain had the stronger legal claim to them.

In another case, Albania was held responsible for damages done in the Ionian Sea to British destroyers by exploding mines. Britain was awarded damages of \$2,400,000. (This was one of the very few cases in which the losing party declined to accept the verdict. Communist Albania refused to pay.)

A case now before the World Court involves the ownership of an ancient temple that is on the jungle boundary between Cambodia and Thailand. Still another undecided issue is concerned with the right of Portuguese citizens to pass from one tiny Portuguese-owned territory in Asia to another. The 2 are separated by Indian soil, and India has been keeping the Portuguese from going back and forth.

Compulsory jurisdiction. As we have already noted, when the World Court was set up, it was agreed that the tribunal would not be permitted to decide a case unless all countries

types of cases. Among the countries accepting this principle is the United States. But at the same time it did so, the U. S. Senate spelled out specifically that the World Court could not act in disputes that concerned mainly domestic matters inside the United States.

Connally Amendment. To this restriction, Senator Tom Connally of Texas proposed an amendment—namely, that it would be up to the United States—not the World Court—to decide whether a case were domestic or international. The effect of this amendment—passed by the Senate in 1946—was to cancel out the concession we had made by accepting compulsory jurisdiction. On the one hand, the Senate agreed to give the World Court jurisdiction in certain types of international cases, but on the other hand, it denied the tribunal the right to determine whether a specific case was domestic or international.

As a result of our action, many other nations took similar steps. Among the countries that retained the right to determine whether an

ridden world it would be! Yet that is the situation that prevails among nations. We must replace the rule of force by the rule of law. The Humphrey Resolution is a small step toward that goal.

"There are many ways in which an effective World Court could promote a peaceful, law-abiding world. For example, U. S. businessmen are today often discouraged from investing in enterprises abroad because they have little or no recourse if a foreign government seizes their property. This is only one area in which a strong World Court could assure justice.

"Passage of the Humphrey Resolution would not give excessive power to the Hague tribunal, for the UN Charter itself does not permit the Court to go into purely domestic matters.

"The Court's record shows that its judges have confined themselves to legal matters and have avoided 'politics.' But in the unlikely case that they should violate the UN Charter and interfere in domestic matters or make a decision on 'political' grounds, an appeal could be taken to the United Nations, the Court's parent body.

"By repealing the Connally Amendment, we would encourage other lands to remove similar restrictions. The pressure of world opinion would come to bear on those lands that held out against compulsory jurisdiction."

—By HOWARD SWEET

Pronunciations

Anastas Mikoyan—ū-nū-stās myi-kū-yān

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk

Chou En-lai—jō ēn-lī

Helge Klaestad—hēl-gē klēā-stāt

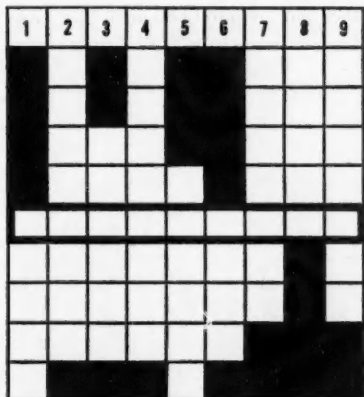
Syngman Rhee—sōng-mān rē

(A key to markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a small nation.

- Capital of South Korea.
- World Court meets in this European city.
- Swiss who inspired organization of Red Cross (last name).
- Capital of Virginia.
- She pioneered in organizing American Red Cross (last name).
- South Korea's President (last name).
- _____ is a leading occupation of South Koreans.
- This island nation once exercised control of Korea.
- Taiwan often goes by the name of



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Argentina. VERTICAL: 1. Taylor; 2. Cortes; 3. Bogota; 4. Andes; 5. money; 6. cattle; 7. Twining; 8. Frondizi; 9. Incas.



DURING WORLD WAR I, American Red Cross workers delivered medicine, clothing, and other supplies to villagers in Scotland. They had cared for survivors of a troop transport ship, which sank off the Scottish coast.

Today and Yesterday

The American Red Cross

ON Tuesday, March 1, the American Red Cross begins its annual drive in a large part of the country for funds with which to carry on its work. Goal of the present drive is close to \$50,000,000—or roughly half of the \$95,000,000 total sought for 1960. (The second half is raised by Community Chests and similar city and town organizations to which citizens make donations for other groups as well as the Red Cross.)

The March campaign is at an appropriate time, for the month is often one of damaging floods. Aiding people made homeless by raging waters is one of the Red Cross's big jobs. Last year, for example, the organization spent 2½ million dollars from January to March for the purpose of helping 10,000,000 families hit by floods in 6 states—New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Varied Services

In such emergencies, the Red Cross—with the aid of other agencies—may collect millions of pints of blood. Thousands of Red Cross workers may help doctors and nurses in caring for the sick. Assistance is not limited to the United States. In a recent year, the Junior Red Cross collected 200,000 gift boxes from American students for needy youths in foreign lands.

Volunteers carry on the largest part of the Red Cross work. But it takes a great deal of money to pay for the group's far-flung activities. That's why the present fund-raising drive is being carried on now. The campaign lasts throughout March.

The story of the world-famous relief agency dates back to 1859. In that year, Jean Henry Dunant, a native of Switzerland, was traveling in what is today northern Italy. He was caught in a war that broke out between Austria and France, and saw a bloody battle take place. He was horrified at the suffering of the 40,000 wounded who were left on the field to die.

With the help of nearby inhabitants, Mr. Dunant organized what relief he could. When he returned to Switzerland, he couldn't forget the suffering

he had seen. He published a pamphlet describing the scene of horror, and called on all nations to organize "permanent societies of volunteers to help the wounded in time of war without regard to nationality."

Many people felt, as Mr. Dunant did, that wounded soldiers should be given aid. In 1863, representatives of 16 countries met in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the idea. At this and later meetings, the Red Cross was organized as an international group.

A red cross on a white background became the symbol of the new organization. The symbol resembles the Swiss flag, which is a white cross on a red background, and was adopted to honor Switzerland's Jean Dunant for his part in founding the Red Cross.

Geneva Convention

At Geneva, plans were made to organize groups of volunteers who would help the sick and wounded in time of war. Steps were also taken to see that all countries would protect medical personnel as well as the sick and wounded in battle areas. These ideas were embodied in a statement known as the Geneva convention, which today is accepted practically everywhere as a law binding nations engaged in armed conflict.

In the United States, meanwhile, efforts were also being made to set up a Red Cross organization. Clara Barton, an American woman who had carried on much relief work during the War Between the States, worked several years to persuade Congress to approve.

The American Red Cross was set up in the nation's capital during 1881. Clara Barton became its first leader. On March 1 of the following year, President Chester Arthur signed the Geneva convention. The Senate ratified it a few days later.

Since that time, the Red Cross has been active in peace and war to lessen human suffering. It made a particularly impressive record in helping service people and refugees during the 2 world wars and the Korean conflict. American Red Cross membership includes about 24,000,000 adults in the senior society. There are also 20,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross.

Readers Say—

Should nuclear tests be resumed? Very definitely. Some people may disagree, but I think that we are ahead of the Russians at present. It would be foolish to risk losing the lead that we may have.

CAROLYN SMALL,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

The world has placed hope in the UN as an organization that can build peace for the future. I feel that it isn't equipped to do the job now. Its vote to censure Russia for using troops against Hungary was all that it could do in 1956-57.

To increase UN influence, there must be a reorganization of the Security Council. A two-thirds vote should be sufficient to pass measures before it. No country should hold a permanent seat. This plan would enable the Security Council to meet a crisis in the future.

MICHAEL CREW,
Vermillion, South Dakota

I believe that the U. S. policy of non-recognition of Red China is the only one acceptable. To recognize the Chinese Reds now would be a victory for communism and a defeat for democracy. We would lose much and gain very little. People of the free world look to us for strength. We must prove to them that we are not afraid to stand up to communistic states.

KAREN NYGAARD,
Vermillion, South Dakota

While Moscow is pointing out the "pitfalls" of the capitalist, free enterprise, democratic way of life, the American tourist is invading the Soviet Union in ever-increasing numbers. The Russian people are able to see examples of American prosperity at first hand. Because of this, I doubt that the Soviet regime's propaganda efforts will be too rewarding.

FRANK JANZEN,
Kansas City, Missouri

We could, I am sure, combat the threatening disease of cancer by increasing our efforts. Scientists, by greater research, probably could find



ways even to prevent cancer as well as to cure it if enough funds were available. Scientists have been able to do this in past wars against diseases. They should have the chance to push for victory against cancer.

CAROL WINKLER,
Cincinnati, Ohio

In the United States there have been a few anti-Jewish incidents recently. Those responsible probably were uneducated persons who didn't realize what the meaning of their action was, or a gang of youthful, thoughtless hoodlums who merely saw a chance to create trouble.

MARTHA WILBUR,
Traverse City, Michigan

The Story of the Week

Big Leaguers Limber Up in Training Camps

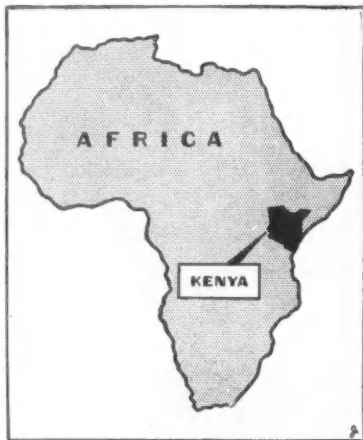
Baseball players are now limbering up their arms and sharpening their batting eyes in spring-training drills in the South and West. Florida continues to be the most popular state for spring training with 12 camps in that area. Four are in Arizona.

Three teams will be under new managers this year. Bob Elliott, who managed at Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League last year, will take over the Kansas City Athletics. Charley Dressen—a Los Angeles coach in 1959—will manage the Milwaukee Braves. Charley Grimm will direct the Chicago Cubs. On 2 previous occasions, Grimm has been the Chicago manager.

Kenya Takes Steps Toward Independence

For some weeks now, representatives from Kenya (located in central Africa on the eastern coast) have been meeting with the British, who control their country, to draw up a new constitution for the African land. They may have reached an agreement by the time this paper reaches its readers.

In working out a plan for an independent Kenya, the 2 sides must seek to protect the rights of all the land's people. The 6,000,000 or so Negro inhabitants want a greater voice in the government. They now have the same number of representatives in the legislative council as do the 60,000 Europeans who live in Kenya.



The Europeans, on the other hand, fear the loss of their special privileges if the Africans have more power. In addition, there are large groups of Arabs and Asians in that land who also want their rights protected.

Kenya came under British rule in the 1890's. Most of the time since then, its mixture of people lived together in peace. But in 1952 a secret African group called Mau Mau began a campaign of terror to drive the whites out of the country. Thousands died before the violence was brought under control in 1956. Many of the Mau Mau supporters have now been settled on farms where they live in peace with their neighbors.

With an area of 223,478 square miles, Kenya is about twice the size of Arizona. Most of the country's 6,351,000 inhabitants are farmers or livestock herders. Leading crops are



BASEBALL BIG LEAGUE teams are in spring training at camps shown above

sugar cane, cotton, coffee, tea, and sisal.

Humboldt Students Check Up on Voters

What is the voting record in your community? Not long ago, Humboldt (Iowa) High School students decided to find the answer to that question in their locality. They got in touch with a number of citizens, and came up with these results:

A shocking 31% of 518 persons interviewed felt it was not worth the effort to vote in general elections! About 60% of another 87 individuals questioned didn't think it important to take part in school elections. Altogether, two-thirds of 90 citizens contacted voted in primary elections.

We are grateful to history teacher Mrs. Lydia Wogen and her class for telling us about their survey. We hope students elsewhere in the country will conduct similar studies—and then use the results to encourage more Americans to go to the polls in this important election year.

Two Pacific Rulers—Despots or Democrats?

South Korea's President Syngman Rhee and Taiwan's President Chiang Kai-shek are regarded by some Americans as our staunchest allies in the Far East. But some other citizens feel that the 2 leaders are actually stifling the cause of democracy in their countries because of their unbending opposition to all groups that disagree with their views.

Syngman Rhee, who will be 85 March 24, has spent his lifetime working for the freedom of his country, which was under Japanese control for many years. When Japan was defeated in World War II, he helped organize an independent South Korean government. (North Korea came under communist rule at the time.) He has led his country ever since.

President Rhee's critics say he governs more like a dictator than a democratic leader—that he has suppressed opposition to his rule. His supporters reply that South Korea needs strong leadership in these perilous times and that he is working for the best interests of his country.

Chiang Kai-shek, 73, is a former ruler of China who now controls only Taiwan and other smaller nearby islands. He and many of his followers

were driven from the mainland in 1949, when the Reds seized China. Chiang still hopes to return to China to oust the communists. The Reds, meanwhile, insist they will one day take Taiwan and defeat the Nationalist Chinese leader.

Like Mr. Rhee, President Chiang is sometimes accused of using "strong-arm" methods to keep down any opposition to his regime at home. But his backers argue that he is making real progress toward establishing a democracy in his island country.

Special Week Coming For Nation's 4-H Clubs

America's 4-H Club Week is observed from March 5 to 12 this year. Members across the nation will exhibit their projects and take part in various other 4-H Club activities. Projects include homemaking, raising livestock, and engaging in community affairs.

During the special week, 6 representative 4-H Club members will go to Washington, D. C., to give their organization's annual "Report to the Nation." While there, they will visit the White House and meet members of Congress. The young people will also appear on radio and TV programs, to tell about the Club's accomplishments and plans for the coming year.

The 4-H Club movement began in the early 1900's with the organization of a few farm clubs in central and southern states. Today, there are more than 2,254,000 members between 10 and 21 years of age. They have

local clubs in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. Members promise to use the 4 H's—head, heart, hands, and health—to become better citizens.

Record of National Lawmakers Thus Far

The 1960 session of the 86th Congress has been meeting for some 8 weeks now. During that time, the lawmakers have done some preliminary work on measures calling for these and other actions:

1. Strengthen civil rights laws to protect the voting and other rights of all Americans.
2. Extend social security benefits to help elderly people pay their medical bills.
3. Change our farm laws to reduce the production of crops that are already in over-supply.
4. Set aside over 4 billion dollars for overseas military and economic aid.

5. Spend around 41 billion dollars for military purposes.

Meanwhile, the Senate has approved the following measures that are now awaiting House action.

1. Restrictions on the spending of money by candidates for public office.
2. Federal aid of some 1.8 billion dollars to help build classrooms and raise teachers' pay.
3. Amendments to the Constitution calling for (1) an end to the payment of poll taxes as a requirement for voting in federal elections; (2) voting rights for the residents of the District of Columbia in national elections; and (3) a grant of authority to governors to appoint U. S. Representatives if more than half of the House's members are incapacitated by war or other disaster.

Both houses have voted \$90,000,000 in federal aid to states for the purpose of cleaning up polluted waterways.

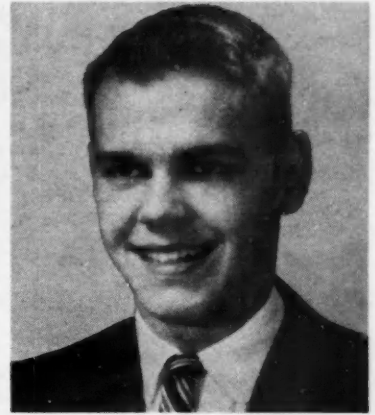
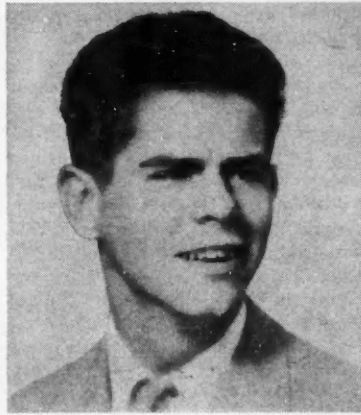
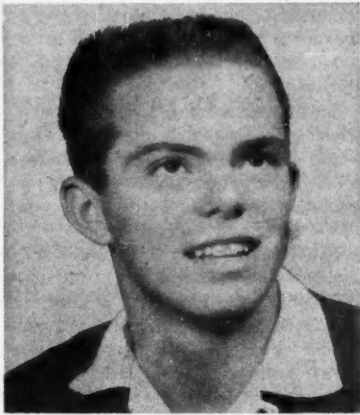
Efforts to Give Older People More Benefits

There are likely to be lengthy debates on Capitol Hill in the weeks to come over proposals to increase benefits for older citizens. A Senate committee recently recommended a 50% boost in social security payments for retired persons.

Meanwhile, Congress is also considering a measure introduced by Democratic Representative Aime Forand of



MARCH 5 to 12 is National 4-H Club Week. For a part of that week, Bowen Akers of Greencastle, Indiana, and Rebecca Parker of Benson, North Carolina, (at sewing machine) will be among a group of 6 4-H'ers in the nation's capital to explain their work. The clubs devote their time to studies of farming and homemaking, and in work for community and national welfare.



NATIONAL WINNERS in Voice of Democracy essay contest for high school students (from left): Richard Smith of Albuquerque, New Mexico, awarded highest rating in finals; John Forssen of Munsonville, New Hampshire; Philip Smith of Cordova, Alaska; and Mike Phillips of Burlington, Iowa.

Rhode Island that would provide free medical care for individuals who are on the social security rolls. The Rhode Island lawmaker suggests a slight increase in social security taxes to pay for the proposed program.

The Eisenhower Administration opposes both the Senate and the Forand proposals as "too extravagant." On the other hand, the White House has said it will seek some government assistance to older persons to help them pay their medical bills. The exact nature of the Administration plan may be made public soon—perhaps before this is read.

President's Foreign Aid Plan Is Being Debated

President Eisenhower's proposed 4.2 billion dollar foreign aid plan for the coming year is under sharp debate on Capitol Hill. The White House program calls for 2 billion dollars in direct military assistance to our allies, plus another billion or so to help friendly nations improve their defenses and build industries capable of turning out weapons. The remainder of the proposed aid funds is to go for help to underdeveloped lands and other similar purposes.

Some lawmakers argue that the President is asking for too much money for overseas assistance purposes. They want to slash this request to about 3.2 billion dollars—the amount Congress voted for foreign aid last year.

Other congressmen contend that the Eisenhower plan calls for too much military help and not enough economic assistance. Still other legislators support the President's program and hope to get Congress to adopt it.

News in a Nutshell From Around the Globe

The Soviets say they will allow a "limited number" of western roving inspection teams to enter Russian territory in order to check up on earth tremors and other evidence of possible atomic tests. This Red move partially fulfills the long-standing western demand for inspections by both sides to make certain that any agreement banning nuclear tests is kept.

Britain and the United States hail the Soviet proposal as a "step forward." But they object to Russia's demand to "limit" the on-the-spot investigations by global teams.

India has been promised a Russian loan amounting to \$378,000,000.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev agreed to this financial assistance during his visit to the big Asian land not long ago.

Meanwhile, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has asked for a conference with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to discuss the border dispute between the 2 nations. This action indicates a change in Mr. Nehru's policies, for he previously refused to discuss the issue with Chou until the Reds evacuated frontier lands claimed by India.

Cuba has also been promised a Soviet loan—amounting to \$100,000,000. This aid, plus a Russian agreement to buy large quantities of Cuban sugar, was arranged by Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan during his recent visit to the Caribbean land.

Tunisia is stepping up demands that the French get out of Bizerte, a Mediterranean port where Paris has an important naval base. France kept her Bizerte base when she granted freedom to Tunisia in 1956, and the North African land has been trying to get the French out of there ever since.

Top Winners of Essay Contest on Democracy

(For 13 years the National Association of Broadcasters and the Electronic Industries Association have conducted a "Voice of Democracy"

contest, in which high school students compete by preparing essays suitable for broadcasting. For the past 2 years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has participated as sponsor of the contest.

(The 4 top national winners are Richard Smith, Albuquerque, New Mexico; John Forssen, Munsonville, New Hampshire; Philip Smith, Cordova, Alaska, and Mike Phillips, Burlington, Iowa. Richard Smith won 1st honors, and portions of his essay are presented here.)

Men have come and gone on our earth. They have come and gone, lived and died. But every man who ever lived had a dream. Men lived and died—that dream lived on. It lived—it grew—it spoke. Men hear it and they feel wings stir on their shoulders. They hear it and they feel shackles fall from their feet. They hear it, and call it Democracy.

The Voice of Democracy cannot be shut out. It cannot be kept from men by all the barbed wire barricades in the world, for the Voice comes from within.

The Voice does not fall upon deaf ears. It brings its message of hope to the hearts of men the world over. Its message of equality and freedom and liberty and Democracy knows no boundaries. There are no walls so thick, nor fences so high, nor prisons

so deep, that the Voice cannot be heard.

You can hear the Voice—just listen. You can hear it in every sound that rises up from our crowded, noisy streets. You can hear it in every bustling, impatient movement in our land, full of promise and the hope that America offers to anyone who comes here. Yes, you can hear it—the Voice that has made us and kept us free.

The grandest thing that men possess is this heritage of liberty. Many times men have died to defend that most precious right. Men have died that their fellows might be free to speak, free to vote, free to stand. Free to stand apart or in a crowd—to stand in agreement or in opposition—but free to stand.

Yes, men have lived and men have died—but each one, in living, has built the monument to freedom just a little bit higher.

AEC Prepares for More Nuclear Power Stations

Members of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and other Americans who are working to harness the atom for peaceful purposes are now appearing before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. They are giving the congressmen their views on how to develop additional atomic-powered electric plants.

The AEC has already given Congress a 10-year plan for building a number of nuclear-powered electric plants. The agency calls for federal development of several of the most efficient experimental atomic power stations that can be made at the present time. Then, private business will be asked to build the big nuclear installations to turn out electricity on a commercial scale.

One reason why private industry has built only a relatively few atomic electric stations so far is their high cost. Nevertheless, the AEC predicts that by the late 1960's nuclear-powered machines will be able to produce electricity about as cheaply as generators which use coal. At that time, the government agency expects a big expansion in the use of atomic energy to produce electric power.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) pros and cons of capital punishment; (2) Burma.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Dick: "Pick up that trunk you dropped. Mr. Cross doesn't want it there."

Nick: "Who is Mr. Cross?"

Dick "The man under the trunk."

★

"Why did the foreman fire you?"
"Well, you know the foreman is the man who stands around and watches the others work."

"Yes, anyone knows that. But why did he fire you?"

"He got jealous of me. A lot of the fellows thought I was the foreman."

★

Senator Karl Mundt (Rep.-S. D.) passes on to younger politicians one of his own experiences. "In a meeting where others were to speak," Mr. Mundt recalls:

"I was told I had been allotted 5 minutes. I began by saying: 'If I speak more than 5 minutes, I hope that you'll vote for my opponent, and that he will be elected.' I did—and they did—and he was!"

★

Definition: Walkie-talkie—Two girls walking down the street.

The man sawed on his steak, and he jabbed it, but still he couldn't cut it. He called the waiter.

The waiter examined the steak, and said, "Sorry, sir, but I can't take it back. You've bent it."



"Joan's TV isn't working, dad, so I'm describing this play to her. I'll let you have the phone at the first commercial."



TAIWAN and South Korea occupy strategic areas close to communist China

Far East Allies

(Continued from page 1)

that conflict as a consequence of Red threats to Taiwan.

From 1945 (end of World War II) to now, South Korea has received over 2½ billion dollars in American economic and military assistance. We have given Taiwan about 2¼ billion dollars of aid since 1949.

History. South Korea and Taiwan are remarkably alike in a number of ways. Their backgrounds are similar in that both have spent long periods either as part of the Chinese Empire or under its influence. Also, in more recent times, both have been under the rule of Japan.

Until the 18th century, China was the dominant political force in the Far East. Taiwan was under its direct rule. Korea, although independent in name, was little more than a Chinese satellite.

An important change came over the area starting around the 18th century. European nations, interested in trade, demanded commercial rights at more and more ports along the Chinese coast. Successive Emperors were forced to make political and economic concessions which greatly weakened China and finally helped lead to the downfall of the Empire in 1912.

During the latter part of the 19th century, another important development was taking place in Asia. Japan, impressed by the strength of the United States and Europe, began adopting western methods in a program of industrialization. Her rapidly expanding power was in marked contrast to the decay of the Empire in China. Following successful wars against China and Russia around the turn of this century, Japan gained

control of Korea and Taiwan. She held these lands until 1945.

After Japan's defeat in World War II, China once more reasserted her control over Taiwan. However, when the communists gained the upper hand in China's civil war, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers sought refuge on Taiwan and set up an anti-communist Chinese government. The 2 areas have been separated since then.

Korea is also a divided land. Following the Japanese surrender in 1945, Russia occupied all of Korea north of the 38th parallel while the United States moved its forces into territory south of that line. It was agreed that this would be only a temporary arrangement, and that free elections would be held for the entire country.

Russia soon made it clear, though, that she would not tolerate the holding of elections. In 1948, she set up a communist dictatorship in the northern sector. In that same year, the United States handed over the reins of government in South Korea to a democratically elected government.

North Korea attacked the south during 1950 in an effort to bring the whole peninsula under communist domination. Troops supplied by UN members, mainly the United States, went to the defense of South Korea. Red Chinese soldiers, partly supplied with Soviet arms, fought on the side of the north. A truce was finally agreed upon in July 1953, leaving the country divided substantially as it was before the war began. Since then, Red China has had more influence than Russia in North Korea.

At the present time, the chances for a peaceful unification of Korea appear slim. The communist half of the country refuses to consider free elections unless the United States withdraws its forces from the south. Such

a move, of course, would seriously weaken the area's defenses.

The Chinese communists have already broken the armistice agreement signed in 1953 by building new airfields in North Korea and greatly increasing the strength of their armed forces there. In order to meet any possible attack, South Korea is maintaining a large, alert army. This force is bolstered by about 40,000 American troops.

Present Day Comparisons. Japan, since the end of the Second World War, has not tried to exert control over either South Korea or Taiwan. The strong communist regime in Peking, on the other hand, appears determined to re-establish the former influence of mainland China over these regions.

Red China claims Taiwan as part of her territory and has vowed to bring the island under her direct rule. Her aim, as regards South Korea, is to see that land brought under the domination of her communist ally, North Korea. Taiwan and South Korea, therefore, share the danger of being a target of Chinese communist aggression.

Both nations have another common problem based on similarities in their historical backgrounds. Because they are now cut off from areas with which they have usually been attached, they find themselves at an economic disadvantage. South Korea, mainly a farming region, misses the industries located in the north. Taiwan, although progressing economically, cannot yet come close to supplying all her needs.

This situation is especially serious since both nations are required to devote much of their incomes to military spending, and thus cannot afford to buy what they need from other countries.

These, then, are a few of the similarities which exist between South Korea and Taiwan. Let us now look at the 2 nations separately, examining some of the local, individual problems which they face.

SOUTH KOREA is the world's fifth most densely populated nation. She has 23,000,000 inhabitants—6,000,000 more than the state of New York—living in an area only ¼ that of New York (this state, in contrast to South Korea, has a large area with which it can trade freely).

South Korea's lack of raw materials will prevent her from ever having a large-scale industrial development. The necessary coal, iron, and other important minerals, unfortunately, are mainly to be found in the

communist-dominated north. Also in the north are most sources of water power and all the big electric power stations.

South Korea has a few light industries, such as textile manufacturing, which are being expanded as much as possible. By and large, though, the nation is forced to base its economy on farming and fishing.

The chief crop is rice, followed by barley, wheat, and beans. Villagers are being taught modern methods of irrigation so as to enlarge crop-producing areas. South Korea is now growing more rice annually than all Korea did before it was divided.

South Korea would be better off than at present if she had good relations with Japan, a country which should be one of her biggest trading partners. The main source of trouble between the 2 nations is the existence of a repatriation agreement between Japan and North Korea.

At the present time, there are several hundred thousand Koreans living in Japan. The Japanese government has agreed to let any of these people who wish to settle in North Korea do so. About 5,000 have taken advantage of this offer up to now.

South Korea, which considers itself the only free and legal Korean government, is angry with Japan, for entering into this arrangement with the communist regime. As a result, almost all trade between the countries was suspended last summer.

Politics. Although South Korea is set up as a democracy, there has been growing criticism that the present government is using methods contrary to that system. In December of 1958, South Korea's National Assembly passed a law enlarging the government's power to move against subversive groups in the nation. This law gives the government the right to impose restrictions on the press. Some critics say that officials have used it as an excuse to arrest political opponents on vague charges of helping communism.

Despite this unfortunate situation, South Korea does possess a considerable measure of democracy. The government, at times, has undoubtedly used unfair tactics to try and aid its candidates, but the final decision is left up to the nation's voters on election day. Considering that democracy in Korea is only a little over a decade old, it is no wonder that certain weaknesses exist.

Although that country still has plenty of political and economic difficulties to overcome, it is making en-



CHAMPIONS in South Korea. Kim Kwang Kon (left) and Cho Yung Shik give the v-for-victory sign after winning trips to the United States in a contest among 250 newsboys who deliver the military daily *Stars and Stripes* to Americans on duty in Korea. The smiling victors are 14 years old.

couraging progress. Living standards have risen considerably. In 1955, the average income was \$55 a year; now, it is more than \$90. Inflation has wiped out some of this gain, but not nearly all of it.

Education, especially in rural areas, has improved. Children in almost every farm village now have an elementary school to attend. There are also about 80 colleges and universities with more than 80,000 students.

TAIWAN. The Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek controls Taiwan and a few smaller islands such as the Pescadores and the tiny offshore isles of Matsu and Quemoy. These areas are about equal in size to the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, and have a population of around 10,000,000. Taiwan is even more crowded than South Korea, being the world's 3rd most densely populated country.

About 80% of the people are descendants of settlers who came to the island from mainland China some centuries ago. The others consist of the loyal supporters of Chiang Kai-shek who fled to the island late in 1949 to escape onrushing communist armies. Almost all high government posts are in the hands of the recent arrivals.



SYNGMAN RHEE, President of the Republic of South Korea

More and more native Taiwanese, however, are becoming military leaders.

Maintaining good relations between the native population and the newcomers is a major problem. The government encourages democracy on a local level. The people are able to select their own mayors and other local administrators. But there are no nation-wide elections. All real political power rests in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang Party.

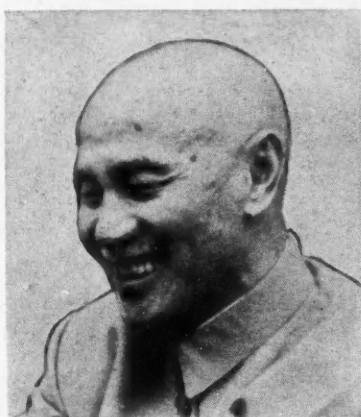
In answer to criticism that his regime is too dictatorial, Chiang takes the position that complete democracy is impossible so long as the island is faced by a constant threat of Red Chinese aggression.

Economically, Taiwan is making big strides forward. Since 1950, industrial production has nearly tripled while agricultural output is up about 50%.

Some of the major industries are food processing, chemicals, textiles, cement, and fertilizer. The cement industry has been making some of the biggest gains lately. Production has jumped from 600,000 tons in 1957 to over 1,000,000 last year.

Bituminous coal is the leading mineral resource. More than 3,000,000 tons are mined each year. Trees are another important natural resource. More than half of the country is covered by forests.

Much of the island is dotted by



CHIANG KAI-SHEK, President of Nationalist China

mountains rising to 14,000 feet in height. Consequently, only about a quarter of the land is suitable for farming. Rice and sugar are the 2 main crops.

Taiwan's leading customer for its exports is Japan, which bought over \$72,000,000 in goods last year. Iran, with about \$20,000,000 in purchases is in second place while the United States, with \$10,000,000 is in 3rd position. Taiwan imports most of its goods from the United States and Japan.

The Chiang government has particular reason to be proud of its success in the field of education. The majority of young people—about 2,000,000—are presently attending elementary school, high school, or college. More than 60% of the people can read and write—an unusually high figure for an Asian land.

Another accomplishment is the building of a road 100 miles across the width of Taiwan. This is the first east-west link of its kind on the island. The road represents a real engineering feat, since it had to overcome 2 large mountain ranges. It will help open up the wild, underpopulated eastern part of the land and relieve some of the overcrowding pressure which now exists in the western section.

Conclusion. The prestige of the non-communist world in Asia depends to a large extent on future developments in Taiwan and South Korea. Will our large-scale assistance achieve its purposes? How long should we continue our aid? These are questions which will be debated by members of Congress and other Americans for some time to come.

—By TIM COSS

Teen Jury Gives Its Verdict

On Staying Out Late

(This series of youth discussions—based on Teen Talk, a weekly NBC television program in the nation's capital—will appear every other week in this paper.)

QUESTION: What attitude should parents take concerning how late their sons and daughters can stay out at night?

This issue is raised by a 15-year-old high school sophomore who complains about the curfew restrictions placed on her by her family. She explains:

"My parents want me in at 12. They refuse to listen when I tell them my friends are permitted to stay out till one. Recently when I got home only 40 minutes late, they said I couldn't have another date for 40 days. Is this fair?"

ANSWERS: They are given by high school student members of Teen Talk's panel:

Dave: "Not fair at all. Any parents should want their daughter to have a normal social life. If she does, she has to go along with the crowd. So long as there's nothing really wrong involved, she should be allowed to adopt the standards of her friends. Parents should remember that their daughter's generation is not their own."

Jane: "I think most parents realize that, but we should try to understand how they feel. Their love and responsibility make them fearful and careful. Even though their rules seem too severe at times, we should understand their motives are for our own good."

Dave: "True, but understanding goes both ways. Parents must realize that what your friends do and think is most important to you. You want to be liked and respected by them and not made to feel different. Why isn't this clear to parents?"

Ken: "It may be clear, but they still put obedience to their convictions first. At the same time, they should be reasonable about the punishment if a family rule is broken. Most of us won't quarrel with a just decision. In this case, 40 dateless days to pay for 40 minutes late seems too tough a penalty."

Jane: "Has she ever thought that maybe her parents are right and her friends are wrong? Just because they

are permitted to stay out till 1 a.m. doesn't make it proper. I think she ought to change her group rather than resist her parents. I have to admit that I think a 15-year-old girl and her crowd should all have a midnight curfew, with a half hour extra for use only in emergencies."

Anne: "I agree. I don't believe parents should yield to group standards if they think these are wrong. But I do think parents ought to realize that young people will be more prone to obey in a really serious situation if understanding is shown in smaller matters. I feel they should re-examine their social attitudes."

Sue: "Perhaps, but I think this girl has some thinking to do. You have to live with your parents and their ideas, and you have to get along with your friends. She should find a means of leaving her group gracefully. She'll seem more sophisticated if she treats her problem lightly."

Ken: "She should also try to learn how to talk things over at home. I've learned never to argue when my parents are all hot and bothered. But, after a cooling off period, try to discuss things calmly. At 15, you're still definitely under parental control, or should be. As you grow older, you'll find other authorities you'll have to obey. Being a rebel may be normal, but it's not mature."

CONCLUSION: The panel agrees that the parental punishment in this particular case was too strict, but also feels that a 15-year-old should not stay



STUDENTS talk over their problems

out until 1 o'clock. They think that teen-agers have to try to understand parental points of view, and parents should try to adapt their demands to the changing social demands of their sons and daughters. Both have to yield a little. But, stressed the panel with one dissenting voice, a parent's word is law.

READERS' OPINION? What are your views? Talk them over with your friends and measure your thoughts against the panel's.

If you have a problem, write to Teen Talk panelists, care of AMERICAN OBSERVER, for their points of view.

—By SOPHIE ALTMAN,
Producer of Teen Talk

Because the handwriting of many persons today looks more like a scrawl than writing, the Handwriting Foundation has been formed in Washington, D. C. The group hopes to promote better penmanship and to give instruction to those who ask for it. The address of the Handwriting Foundation is 1426 G Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. The candidate for public office accused the leaders in power of *gerry-mandering* (jēr-i-mān'der-ing). (a) giving jobs to their friends (b) misusing state funds (c) drawing up voting districts to their party's advantage.

2. The radio commentator's *prognosis* (prōg-nō'sis) proved correct. (a) forecast (b) analysis (c) optimism (d) accusation.

3. The lawyer used *cogent* (kō'gēnt)

arguments in defense of his client. (a) convincing (b) weak (c) unexpected (d) numerous.

4. *Animosity* (ān'i-mōs'i-ti) exists between the governments of Cuba and the Dominican Republic. (a) friendship (b) a trade agreement (c) hostility (d) a temporary truce.

5. Politicians are often *loquacious* (lō-kwā'shūs). (a) honest (b) ambitious (c) talkative (d) self-assured.

6. The premier appeared *pallid* (pāl'id) on returning from his world tour. (a) in good spirits (b) nervous (c) in good health (d) pale.

7. Several villages were *inundated* (in'ūn-dāt-ēd) as a result of the storm. (a) damaged (b) flooded (c) evacuated (d) destroyed.

Molders of Opinion

DREW PEARSON

DREW Pearson's *The Washington Merry-Go-Round* is generally regarded as the most controversial news-editorial column written in the nation's capital. It is also a popular one, as can be seen by the fact that it appears in 600 U. S. newspapers.

Mr. Pearson writes in a chatty, down-to-earth fashion, and his column is a mixture of tips and inside information on matters of national interest.

That the columnist, who is now 62 years old, has long been the subject of controversy may seem surprising in view of his background. His father was a professor in a Quaker college.

Upon graduation from Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) in 1919, Drew Pearson directed World War I relief work for an American Friends Service Committee in Siberia and Montenegro (now part of Yugoslavia), and in Albania. Later, he taught commercial geography at the University of Pennsylvania and at Columbia University.

By 1922, Mr. Pearson had begun his colorful career as a newsman. In the course of his job, he has on occasion roused the ire of every President since Herbert Hoover was elected in 1928, and has been attacked for his writings by numerous members of Congress and Cabinet officers.

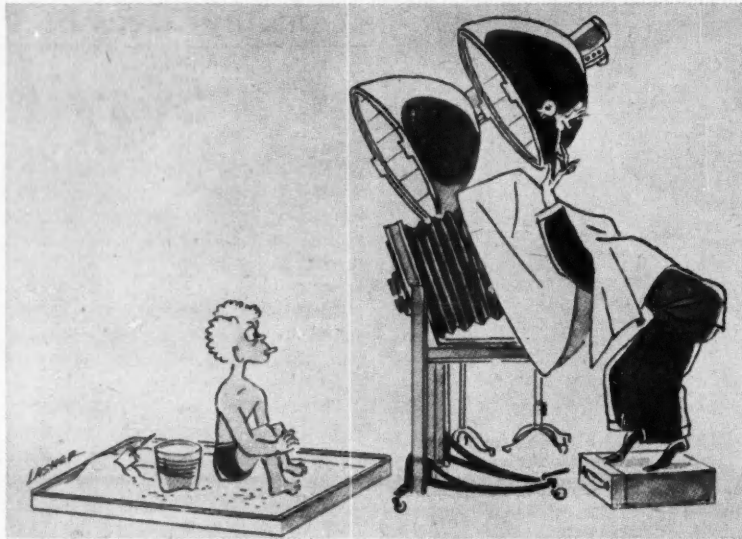
The columnist is quite aware that he has enemies—as well as friends. He once wrote in *The Saturday Evening Post* that he sometimes yearned "to be more loved" by his fellow men but had learned by experience that he could "not step out of character." He asserted that, in a government "of checks and balances," it was the job of the press "to do some of the checking." He hoped that a final record of his work would show that he helped to influence Americans in support of worthy legislation and good government.



Among his friends, Mr. Pearson counts government officials who have given him information for *Merry-Go-Round*. He also receives many approving letters from his readers. In 1947-48, he organized a *Friendship Train to Europe* to which Americans donated food for France, Italy, Greece, and Germany—lands that were still recovering from hardships of World War II. For his efforts in their behalf, Mr. Pearson received decorations from the French and Italian governments.

Readers critical of his column say: "True, it is written in a lively, entertaining style, and it has occasionally revealed corruption in government. But for every well-founded charge of improper official conduct in the column, there are a number of trivial accusations which are blown up out of all proportion to their importance. Mr. Pearson would be much more effective and fair if he did not try so hard to be sensational in order to keep a large following of readers."

Pearson fans reply: "Sure, he is sometimes wrong. No newspaperman (or anybody else) is always right. *Merry-Go-Round* carries frank cor-



TAKING PICTURES can often be a trying task for a commercial photographer

Career for Tomorrow

In Field of Photography

DO you enjoy taking pictures as a hobby? If so, you may want to take up photography as a profession.

If you decide on this field, your duties will depend upon the specific branch of photography you choose. *Commercial photographers* take pictures to illustrate advertisements, catalogs, magazines, and the like. Their primary aim is to get a picture that will attract attention and sell a product.

Portrait photographers take pictures of people. They must know how to place lights, and from what angle to take a shot to obtain the best possible results.

News photographers take pictures of events for use in newspapers and magazines. They must develop an instinct for knowing what pictures make news and when to snap the shutter.

Others in the field include *aerial photographers*, who take pictures of the earth from planes in flight; *space photographers*, who specialize in photos taken of distant heavenly bodies through telescopes or by other means; *architectural photographers*, whose specialty is office buildings and other structures; *scientific photographers*, who take pictures of activities that interest scientists.

Qualifications. Regardless of which branch of the work you choose, you will need artistic and mechanical ability to succeed. A photographer must be patient, and if he is to work in the portrait field, he must have the knack of putting his subjects at ease so that he can catch their natural expressions.

Training. You can learn photography on the job or by going to a school offering courses in this field. In either event, you will probably start at the bottom and work up. But

reactions when an error of fact or judgment has been made. The fact remains, however, that this column provides a great deal of 'behind-the-scenes' information which the public should have and does not get anywhere else. Mr. Pearson's constant search for any unethical or dishonest practices which may exist among public officials undoubtedly keeps government standards higher than they would otherwise be."

study in a school is likely to speed your progress and teach you skills that you might not otherwise learn. In fact, more and more employers require that their photographic employees have some formal training.

Job opportunities. Openings can be found in studios that do portrait or commercial work, and with newspapers, magazines, advertising agencies, manufacturing plants, or government agencies. You can also do free-lance work—taking pictures on your own and selling them to individuals or publications—or you can open a studio.

But it isn't easy to get started as an independent photographer unless you are assured of enough clients to make such a venture pay. Remember, to be successful in a business of your own, you will not only need skill as a photographer, but also business ability and a substantial amount of money to get started.

Though men outnumber women in this work, there are good career opportunities for both sexes in photography.

Earnings. The amount of pay you get will depend upon your skills, the type of photography you do, and the section of the country in which you work. Many portrait photographers earn from \$80 to \$150 a week. News photographers average around \$125 a week. Exceptionally skilled persons in these or other branches of photography sometimes earn \$10,000 or more a year.

Facts to weigh. Wages are fairly good for top photographers, and the work is varied and often challenging. In addition, you will have the opportunity—in fact, the necessity—of constantly improving yourself.

But it is a bit difficult to break into the work on a professional level because competition is keen in most branches of the work—especially in portrait photography. If you have a combination of skill, imagination, and determination, you have a good chance of achieving success in this vocation.

More information. Talk to established photographers in your area. A list of nearby photography schools can be obtained from the State Director of Vocational Education, whose office is in the state capital.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

The World Court

1. Why has the World Court decided so few cases during its existence?
2. Trace the history of efforts to settle international disputes on the basis of law up to the establishment of the present World Court.
3. Describe the organization of the present Court.
4. What limitations are placed on the types of disputes which it can handle?
5. Describe some of the cases that have come before the Court.
6. Explain the meaning of "compulsory jurisdiction."
7. What is the Connally Amendment? the Humphrey Resolution?
8. Give the views of those who oppose Senator Humphrey's proposal.
9. What arguments are advanced in favor of the Humphrey plan?

Discussion

1. Do you favor—or oppose—the Humphrey Resolution? Give reasons for your views.
2. Do you or do you not believe that the legal approach will ever become truly effective and widespread in settling disputes among nations? Explain your views.

Two Small Asian Lands

1. Where do South Korea and Taiwan rank among nations of the world in density of population?
2. Why must Korea base its economy largely on farming and fishing?
3. Name one reason why Japan and South Korea are now on bad terms.
4. What does North Korea say must happen before she will even consider free elections for Korea as a whole? Why do we oppose her demand in this connection?
5. How long has Chiang Kai-shek been the head of Nationalist China?
6. What country is the largest buyer of goods produced in Taiwan?
7. What is expected to be the outcome of the elections to be held soon in South Korea and Taiwan?

Discussion

1. Do you believe there is more democracy in South Korea or Taiwan? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Is it your opinion that we should or should not continue to give extensive aid to these 2 Far Eastern lands? Why?

Miscellaneous

1. List some of the measures now under consideration on Capitol Hill.
2. What arguments are being raised in connection with the White House foreign aid plan?
3. Tell why India, Cuba, and Tunisia are in the news.
4. What is the purpose of 4-H Club Week?
5. Why are Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek such controversial leaders?
6. What problems must be solved before Kenya is given its independence?
7. How do you think your community compares with Humboldt, Iowa, in regard to attitudes toward voting?

References

- "Should the U. S. Support World Law?" *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, May 15. Pro and con statements.
- "The Fifteen Old Men of The Hague," *Newsweek*, January 18.
- "Korean Comeback," *Newsweek*, August 3.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) drawing up voting districts to their party's advantage; 2. (a) forecast; 3. (a) convincing; 4. (c) hostility; 5. (c) talkative; 6. (d) pale; 7. (b) flooded.

